

HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I.

HALIFAX, N. C. MAY 21, 1829.

NO. 16

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.
The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months. No paper to be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY
R. KINGSBURY,
at the Brick Store.

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS:

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,
Hats, Shoes, Leather,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.
and small receive in all this week
700 Bushels Superior

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere; as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11-1f

New Spring Goods.

The subscribers are now receiving their **SPRING SUPPLIES** consisting of a Splendid Assortment of Seasonable and Fashionable

DRY GOODS;

Some of which are entirely NEW STYLE. Also:—A good assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Cutlery,
SHOES, HATS,
Leghorn Bonnets, &c.

and many other desirable articles in our line. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine our assortment, as we purchased our goods in New York very low, and are determined to sell them low.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.

Halifax, April 26, 1829. 13-4f

DR. N. L. B. STITH,

HAVING located himself in this Village, tenders his professional services in the various branches of Medical science, to the citizens of HALIFAX and its vicinity, and hopes by unremitting attention and assiduity to his profession, to meet and receive a portion of Public Patronage. He will be found at all times at his office, above the store House recently occupied by Messrs. A. A. B. Stith.

April 2, 1829. 1f-9

OLD BRANDY.

THE Subscriber has on hand about one hundred and twenty Barrels of old APPLE and PEACH BRANDY, from Two years old to Twenty, which he will sell low for cash or good paper, fourteen miles above the town of Halifax, and three miles from Wm. E. Webb's on the Warrenton road.

BENJ. EDMUNDS.

May 4th, 1829. 14-3w

Commercial and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of two and a half per cent, and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days. An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce, upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandise, it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, at cost prices, without interest. The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made (if requested) upon the responsibility, and at the risk of consignees.

The correspondence of the subscribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known, with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them. They further remark, for the information of farmers and others that may be disposed to avail themselves of their agency, that their warehouse is so situated, as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather. They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices

Groceries of all kinds,

SALT,

IRON, NAILS, &c.

AND

DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season. Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments.

W. MCKENNEY & Co

Portsmouth, Virginia, } 12-3m

March 20, 1829. }

REFERENCE TO

Rev. Daniel Southall, Murfreesboro-

rough, N. C.

John W. Southall, Esq. do

Joseph G. Rea, Esq. do

Dr. Thos. Borland, do

James Scott, Esq. do

NEW SPRING

Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style

Plain and Figured Gros de Nap.

Black, White and Pink Satins;

Yellow Bandanna Hkfs.

Gros de nap Hkfs. some very

splendid.

Meg and Women's Linen Hose;

Brown Love Hkfs.

Brown Cambric;

Brown French Drilling, Buckram;

Oil cloth, Denmark Sateen;

Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c.

Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, HARDWARE,

and MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.

Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7-4f

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS, which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every desirable article of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS; Amongst which are:

A splendid assortment of Silks, Several pieces 4 1/2 Satin Levanteens and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite a new article.

A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings. A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes.

A large stock of GROCERIES. A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints.

Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great variety. Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assortment Store, they offer for sale on the most favourable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction as to price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th, 1829. 14-1f

FISH AND CORN.

WE have just received a consignment of cut

Herrings and Shad,

put up this season at one of the most celebrated fisheries on Roanoke. We have also on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly cleaned and fanned; all of which we will sell low for cash.

R. & J. DUNN & CO

May 13, 1829. 15-1f

RUNAWAY from

the subscriber,

on Sunday evening

last, a Negro Girl,

named **ANNE,**

about 1 year old, a very bright

mulatto, rather low set, no marks

collected. The said Girl Runaway

about six weeks ago from her

former owner, and was found in

Halifax, North Carolina, in the

possession of one Allen Price, of

Surry county, in this state. A

reward of \$20 will be given on the

delivery of the above described

girl to the subscriber, living in

Petersburg, Va.

JOHN E. FENN

May 2, 6w-14.

Saddle and Harness Ma-

king Business.

THE subscribers embrace this opportunity of informing their customers, as well as the public generally, that they have on hand, and intend keeping,

A General Assortment of Articles in their Line,

which will be sold on very moderate terms, for Cash or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those indebted to us, would do us a considerable favor by coming forward and settling their accounts, as it would be much to our advantage at this time.

CLARK & LITCHFORD.

N. B. Old Work repaired with neatness and despatch. C & L

January 30.

Beware of the Swindler.

Commenced boarding with me some time about the 29th of December last, a young man of genteel appearance, well dressed, about 5 feet 6 inches high, small size, dark hair, thick or double upper lip, but little beard, pimply face, and about 21 or 22 years old, by profession a Tailor, and says he is from New York. He remained here until he became indebted to me for board to the amount of \$47, also to other persons to a large amount. He absconded on Saturday night, the 11th inst., unbeknowning to any person, leaving the following note in his trunk: "The martins have come, it is time for me to be off.—G. H. Conkling."

P. S. Lord what creatures we Yankees are." From what I can learn it is probable he has made his way to Norfolk, Va. for the purpose of joining a Gambler, which profession he may follow. I hope the villain may be known, and that the finger of contempt and derision may be pointed at him wherever he may be seen.

J. H. SIMMONS.

Halifax, N. C. April 10th 4w-1f

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the United States would do a favor by publishing the above.

FOR SALE, AT

THE POST OFFICE,

IN THIS PLACE.

The following Articles, to wit:

BACON, LIME,

HERRINGS, SHAD,

Stained Curtain Bedsteads,

Windsor

Chairs,

LEATHER,

WAGGON COLLARS,

FLOUR,

TOBACCO.

Also—The following articles:

Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Termerica

Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice

Vanilla Root, Red Lead

White Lead, Verdigris

Calumina Drops, Opodeldoo

Nutmegs, Allum, Letheridge

Ink Powder, Pearl Ash

Ground Paint Brushes

Assorted

Shaving Boxes and Soap

Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber

Crown Yellow, Prussian Blue

Durable Ink, Stanghton's Bitters

Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes

Spanish Amatto

do Blueing

do Indigo

Shaving Brushes, Razors

Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED in addition

to the above articles, some Drab and

Blue Cloths and Cassimeres, Violins,

Bridges and Strings for ditto,

Flutes, Pipes, Brice Seythes, Spirits

Turpentine, country made Russes

and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete

assortment of Garden Seeds,

Candles, Walkers, Gentlemen's and

Ladies' Flaid Cloaks. Also—a few

bushels Ewapon Tea, an article

which is but seldom offered in our

market, and one that never fails to

insure one thing that is sought for

by all viz. HEALTH, where it is

regularly used. I speak not without

experience.

All of the above articles will be

sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829. 3-

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of LEMUEL LONG and A. A. B. STITH, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books & accounts belonging to the Firm of A. A. B. Stith & Co. have been assigned to George R. Reese, for the purpose of settling the business of said concern. All debtors and creditors, therefore, will apply to him for a settlement of their respective claims, both in favour of and against the Firm.

LEMUEL LONG,

A. A. B. STITH.

April 23, 1829. 13-1f

FRANTIC

Will stand the ensuing season at the following places, viz one day on every week at David Day, Esq.'s, in Halifax county, one day in every week at Mr. William Leigh's, in Greenville, Va. and the balance of his time at the stable of the subscriber, in Northampton county, N. C. and will be let to mares at the reduced price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season, and TWENTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal—the insurance money to be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be in foal or the property changed.

FRANTIC is a beautiful Sorrel, of fine Action, seven years old, now in the prime of life, and nearly fifteen and three quarter hands high. The subscriber will use great exertions to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be liable for either.

Mares left at either stand will have every attention paid them, and grain fed at the neighborhood prices, if requested. The season will commence on the 1st day of March and end the 1st day of August.

R. CRUMP, Jr.

P. S. For further particulars see Hand-bills.

Feb. 13.

THE HIGH BRED STALLION

CLARION.

Will stand at my stable in Halifax county, N. C. seven miles from Edgecumbe, and 32 miles from Tarborough, and will be let to mares at the very moderate price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season; EIGHT DOLLARS the single leap, & TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS to ensure pregnancy; payable so soon as it is discoverable, or the property transferred. The money for the leap to be paid as soon as the service is rendered, with this proviso, that should the mare not stand, by payment of four dollars more she may be permitted to enter into the season, 25 cents in every instance to the groom. The season has commenced, and will end the first day of August next, at which time the money for the season will become due.

Mares left with the horse will be fed, if required, plentifully with grain, at the rates of twenty five cents per day.—Extensive pasturage gratis. I will take particular care of all mares entrusted to me, & try to prevent accidents of every kind and escapes, but will not be liable for either.

DESCRIPTION OF

CLARION.

A most beautiful bay horse, 15 hands 1 inch high, of elegant form, figure, symmetry, and action; possessing great muscular powers and beauty; he has an elegant head and neck; short back, fine loin, rump hips and thighs wide; hocks thin; plumed hind and fore legs, excellent oblique shoulders and breast. In a word, he is a horse of fine bone, & possesses as many running points as any horse on the continent—and has the very best of eyes—so greatly wanted at this time.

PEDIGREE OF

CLARION.

He was gotten by Gen. Wm. Chamberlain's famous thorough bred horse, Tiptop, his dam by that most beautiful and excellent stallion (whose blood is held by races at this time in the highest repute and greatly sought after) old Citizen—his grand dam was a thorough bred imported barb mare; sent as a present from the Bey of Tunis, by the hands of his ambassador, Meli Meli, in the year 1806, to the late his Excellency Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States; and assured, by the said Ambassador, to be of the very highest bred horses in that country; and selected at considerable expense and with great care, as a present worthy of the President's acceptance.

Tiptop by the imported horse, Oscar, his dam by the imported horse, Spread Eagle; grand dam by that celebrated running horse, old Bellair; great grand dam by old Wildair; great great grand dam by Hargis' Eclipse; great great great grand dam by the imported horse, old Jolly Roger; his great great great grand dam by the imported horse, Morston's Traveller.

Oscar (sire of Tiptop) was gotten by the imported horse, old Seltram, his dam by King Herod, out of miss Middleton, by Regulus; hey dam, Camilla, by a son of the Bolton herdsm by Bartlett's Children; her dam by Honeywoods Arabian; her dam was the dam of the two True Blues.

Citizen was got by Pacolet, his dam, Prince, by Turk, he by Regulus and he by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam, Fairy Queen, by young Cade, and he by old Cade, and he by the Godolphin Arabian; his dam was Routh's Black-eyes.

Pacolet bred by Lord Grosvenor, and foaled in 1783, and got by Blank, (one of the best sons of the Godolphin Arabian) his dam, White neck, by old crab; her dam by the Godolphin Arabian—Coney's Arabian—Carver's Bay Barb, Marshall's Spot, White Legged Chesnut, Lowther Barb, old Vintner mare, whose pedigree never was ascertained.

The imported horse Seltram was got by that famous running horse Eclipse, the best racer of his day in England; his owner the late Col. Dennis Okeley gave six hundred Guineas for one half of him, \$2,500, and eleven hundred Guineas for the other half \$2,125, 25 and notwithstanding this enormous price he cleared by him, upwards of \$25,000 sterling, equal to \$111,000. He certainly was the cheapest horse ever purchased in England; he was held by the racing gentlemen in

such high estimation, that after his death, cakes and ale were given TO THE POOR at the funeral of his flesh; his bones were put together and a few years past were held at \$501 60 and offered for sale at that price. He was got by Marsk, his dam Spilletta, by Regulus; his dam Mothem Western, by Smithson of Snake; her dam was Lord Davy's old Montague mare, got by Hautboy; his dam by Brimmer.

PEDIGREE of old Marsk, he was got by Squire, his dam by Black-legs—Ray Bolton—Fox Cub, Coneyskins—Huttons Gray Barb—Huttons Royal Colt—Byerly Turk; Bustier.

Coneyskins was got by the Lyster or Straddling Turk and foaled in 1712.

The Lyster or Straddling Turk was brought into England, by his Grace the Duke of Berwick, from the siege of Buda in Hungary, in the Reign of King James the Second, in the year 1686.

The Byerly Turk was Capt. Byerly's Charger, in King William wars in Ireland, in the year 1689. Clarion from the above pedigree contains the purest Arabian Blood and American crosses of any horse on the continent, his blood goes directly back to the imported Shakerpear mare, imported mare Salome, and imported mare Kitty Fisher, and has also 12 Godolphin Arabian crosses more.

JOHN CROWELL.

March 26, 1829. 11-1f

The above pedigree is extracted from the General Stud Book of England, and confirmed by Gov. H. C. Burton, the Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke and Gen. Chamberlain.

J. C.

I do hereby certify that I have diligently extracted the above pedigree from the Stud Book of England and have the certificate of Mr. Brent of Washington City in possession, who sold the sire and dam of the Citizen mare, for the benefit of the United States, which were presented by the Tunisian Ambassador Meli Meli in the name of the Bey of Tunis to the late Thomas Jefferson late president of the U. S.

PATRICK NESBITT EDGAR.

March 15th, 1829.

SCOTLAND NEE

Private Academy.

THE subscriber having determined to remove the institution from the town of Halifax, to the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, begs leave to inform those concerned, and Parents and Guardians generally, that the Spring Session of the above Academy will commence on Monday the 9th of March, and terminate on Friday the 31st of July. This institution will include two departments—Male and Female, and will be open to children of any age. The course of studies will be as follows:

4th Class—Spelling, Reading & Writing, with first Principles of Arithmetic. 3d Class—The same, with the addition of English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic advanced. 2d Class—Including the studies of the 3d and 4th, with the addition of Modern History, Epitome of the Arts and Sciences, and Epistolary Writing. 1st Class—All the former studies reviewed, with the addition of Parsing and punctuation, Geography, Roman Antiquities, Compositions on Selected Subjects, and Evings Catechisms of Astronomy, Botany, Practical Chemistry, Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities, Mythology and Geography with Ancient and Universal History.

The Female Department will be under the charge of Mrs. Norment, who will teach, in addition to the studies above enumerated, the more peculiar branches of Female Education, viz. Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing and Painting, and Music on the Piano Forte.

RATES AS FOLLOWS:

Literary tuition, per Session, \$10 00

Latest from England.

By the packet ship *Canada*, Capt. Graham, the Editors of the *New York Daily Advertiser* have received files of Liverpool papers to the 17th, London to the 16th of April, with Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the 15th.

The Catholic Bill and the Disfranchisement Bill have both passed the British Parliament. The former was carried by a majority of 104, in the House of Peers on the 10th, and received the royal signature on the following day. The King expressed to the Duke of Wellington his satisfaction at the firmness with which he had carried through the bill.

Parliament adjourned on the 16th for the Easter holidays. The *Courier* remarks that there is a prospect that the state of the public business will allow of a much earlier prorogation than last year.

The following is a further extract from the same paper:

"It must be allowed that the Duke of Wellington fills now a much larger space in the eye of Europe (large as that space was) than he did at the commencement of the campaign in the East last year. Foreign powers are now to contemplate him not only as the great General in the field, but as the successful Minister in the Cabinet. The foreign influence, therefore, of such a Minister, supported by the Throne on one side, by so decisive a majority in Parliament on the other, and thus wielding all the energies of so vast an empire, cannot but be great, and we trust, will be of the utmost advantage to the peace and repose of Europe. The appointment of so able a man as Mr. Robert Gordon to be our Minister to the Sublime Porte, affords the means of availing ourselves of any opportunity for offering our mediation to restore peace—whilst the talents of Lord Heytesbury will be available for the same beneficial purpose at the Court of the Emperor of Russia—and in this pacific policy we know that we shall be ably and entirely seconded by France, and we have no doubt, by Austria also."

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Catholic Relief Bill, and to the Irish Elective Franchise Bill, on the 13th of April. When this information was communicated to the House of Commons, it is said it was received with the loudest and most enthusiastic cheering ever heard within the walls of Parliament.

A London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, under date of April 15, says, "The report gains ground that England intends to oppose some decisive measure to the ambitious designs to Russia, in consequence of recent information, and the Cabinet council summoned for this afternoon, in this city, was supposed to relate to the subject."

The same correspondent thinks the government will have to resort to coercive measures to keep the unemployed weavers quiet.

The London Sun of April 11, says the Russians and Turks may continue their preparations of war, but they will not we think, have recourse to immediate hostilities, when it is known that England and France are disposed—nay resolved—to maintain peace in the East of Europe.

RUSSIA & TURKEY.—Intelligence from Constantinople to the 10th of March, mentions that reports were current of divers assaults made by the Russians, which only tended to hasten and increase the vast efforts making by the Sultan in order to strike a decisive blow in the vicinity of Varna, if possible.

It is affirmed that the Porte means to have 300,000 men in the field partly from Europe and partly from Asia. It still remained uncertain when the new Vizier would proceed to head quarters, as notwithstanding his supplies of money, he had been unable to satisfy the demands of the Albanians, and an immediate insurrection was apprehended as the certain consequence of departure. The effects of the blockade began to be seriously felt in the scarcity of provisions, and it was reported that the Russians meant to declare the coasts of Syria and Caramania, and Alexandria in a state of blockade. The naval preparations were carried on with unceasing activity, and an expedition against the blockading squadron was contemplated, but great difficulty was experienced in procuring good seamen.

A bloody but indecisive action, in which about 8000 were engaged is mentioned as having taken place in the neighborhood of Bazarjik.

Reports from the Principalities speak of continued attacks made by the Turks on the points which the Russians have fortified between Varna and the Danube, in which they were constantly repulsed. Russian columns were hastening in all directions by forced marches to the Danube.

According to the accounts from Odessa, it appears the Turks had made preparations to carry Varna by a *coup de main*, but the Governor of Varna, Gen. Roth, was informed of their intention, and anticipated it by marching out and surprising their camp. A sanguinary action followed; but, though many brave men perished on both sides, nothing more decisive than the relief of Varna from the danger of an attack took place.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the *Amethyst* packet ship at Boston, in 20 days, brings our intelligence from London down to the 20th April, but adds nothing material to it.

The Conciliation bills, as they are happily called, had been well received in Ireland, and a dinner was in preparation at Arshell, at which many of the leading gentry and clergy, Protestant and Catholic, had signified their intention of attending.

The Duke of Wellington's health had suffered by his arduous labors, and he was to leave town for the country on the 20th.

VIENNA, March 12.

The following tragical event happened lately at Horn, in Austria. A butcher, having a large sum of money about his person, arrived at an inn, near Horn. The company he met in the lower apartments appeared to him very unfit to trust himself amongst with his money—and growing suspicious, he begged the landlord to give him a bed room on the upper floor. The landlord inquired after his motives, and the butcher acknowledged that he had a great deal of cash about him. The landlord then offered him an inner apartment, behind his own, and instantly showed it to the butcher, who approved of the same. The landlord left him there. In the meanwhile the butcher misses his large dog—this circumstance renews his suspicion—he sneaks down into the yard to search for his faithful companion. After a deal of trouble he discovers his dog howling in a cellar, where he was locked up, and succeeds in liberating him. Relying on his trusty animal, he resolved not to go to bed yet, but to enter the lower room once more.

In the mean time the landlord's son returns from a journey he had made, to purchase wine. Being fatigued, and perhaps some what intoxicated, he went to the well-known chamber, and, without any knowledge of what had happened, he laid down on the bed prepared for the stranger. It was now midnight, and the sleepy butcher found himself under the necessity of seeking his resting place. He went up stairs, and peeping through the door, which was on the sally, he perceives the landlord throwing a cloak over the bed, and striking some heavy blows at a man groaning beneath the cloak. He recoils and shrieks with horror. The landlord turns round, and is thunderstruck upon perceiving the butcher. In his despair, he assails him too; but the dog seizes the wretch, and pins him to the ground. The alarm was given, and the landlord finds that he has killed his own son.

A terrible misfortune has happened here. The Menagerie, belonging to Van Dieter, was obliged, on its passage through this place, to stop at the Post office. The keeper was occupied in cleaning the lion's cage. By some accident or other the iron grating was opened, and the lion found himself at liberty. In an instant he attacked the keeper, and commencing at the abdomen, he tore the skin from his body, pulled it over the whole of his face towards the scalp, and then left the mangled and lacerated body lying prostrate. He next jumped on a saddled post horse, where he remained quiet, only keeping hold of the saddle with one of his fore

paws. Armed not to be observed, that the horse fell instantly to the ground. A postilion who happened to be close at hand took to his heels; but soldiers and peasants approached as near as they would permit them. However, no one dared to meddle with the lion. At that moment the proprietor of the Post office appeared at the window and killed the beast by a single shot.

NORTH-CAROLINA MINES.

The Raleigh Register of the 5th inst. contains the following interesting article on the Mines of Carolina.

THE GOLD REGION.

Few persons not residing in the immediate vicinity of the Gold Mines of this State, have any adequate conception of the extent of the operations which are carried on for procuring the precious metal. In this section of the State, the people talk of the Gold Mines, but they have a very imperfect idea of them, and but little knowledge of the vast sums which they annually yield. They have heard of individuals digging for Gold, but they have taken up the impression, that the same amount of labor, directed with the same zeal to the cultivation of the soil, would create a quantity of produce of greater value in the market. They are not aware that science and skill have been put in requisition, and that a system has been adopted for working the Mines, which ensures regular profits, and renders them extensively productive. It is true, the great desideratum of labor-saving machinery has been but recently put into successful operation, and is confined as yet to water and horse power; but preparations are making for that of steam, also, which will greatly facilitate the process of obtaining the Gold, and enhance its profits. Already there are several companies from the North and South engaged in the business, and we have recently heard of the formation of a company in Baltimore, with a capital of \$50,000 for working a Mine in Cabarrus. Indeed, moneyed men form every quarter of the Union, are purchasing up land, for which they pay extravagant prices. Foreign capitalists have not thought it beneath their attention to visit the Gold Region, for purposes of speculation; one of whom informed us, a few days since that he had just returned from a visit to the South American Mines, and that those of North-Carolina greatly exceed them in richness.

In the county of Mecklenburg alone, it is believed, the amount of Gold dug from the bowels of the earth in each week produced 2,000. And it is nothing uncommon for the merchants of the town of Charlotte, when they go on to make their purchases, to carry with them from 10 to 40 pounds of the precious metal. It can easily be imagined what life and activity is infused into every department of business, where the only Bank which is required to relieve the wants of the people is a bank of earth.

To such of our citizens as have the ability and leisure for making summer excursions, we would recommend a trip to the Gold Country. The Superintendents of the Mines are obliging and communicative, the citizens are proverbial for their hospitality, and the salubrity of the air is equal to any in the world. A few days spent in personal examination will give an individual a more thorough insight into the manner of obtaining the Gold, than volumes of description.

We are not without hope, from some recent discoveries, that Gold will yet be found in this (Wake) County. The first discovery of it was made in Cabarrus, and confined to that County for many years. The limits within which it was then supposed to be embraced, have continually been enlarged, as people have been led to search the country for it. It has subsequently been found in the counties of Rutherford, Burke, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Anson, Davidson, Montgomery, Randolph, Caswell, Guilford, Orange, and very recently in Chatham. Is this not sufficient to warrant an examination of the more central counties of the State, there being nothing in the structure or composition of the Gold Formation to forbid the belief of its existence in them also?

The Tariff, &c.—Several journals in this part of the world, are still tiring their readers with long pressing articles about the tariff—

the eternal tariff—the everlasting tariff. People are sick of these subjects.—Monsieur Tonson's patience is exhausted. If the editors have any bowels of compassion for their readers; if they are not absolute savages and cannibals, they ought to drop the subject. These men remind us of the story of the Yankee school-master's cold goose.—Monday, cold goose; Tuesday, cold goose; Wednesday, cold goose; and so on till Saturday—nothing but goose, goose, goose, all the week round. So it is with the one-idea men of the age.—We can tell them, that they are all wrong. Neither a tariff in reality, nor a tariff in disguise, will become the leading measure of any Congress, for the next ten years. Measures of far more importance to the improvement of the western states, and the advancement of the Atlantic, will be brought forward at the next Congress. We have every reason to believe, that such will be the fact. Public sentiment is beginning to move, and in a short time will take a distinct and definite shape.

N. Y. Eng.

Distressing Suicide.—DANIEL McENROY, Esq. a respectable citizen of this district, put an end to his existence on Wednesday evening last, by shooting himself through the head. No cause could be assigned which led to this fatal deed, except that he was in a habit of occasionally drinking to intoxication, and had, probably, often told his wife if he could not quit drinking to excess, he should sometime put a period to his life in some untimely way. Mr. M'E. has left a wife and six or seven children to lament his untimely end.

Yorkville S. C. Pioneer.

Manufactories.—We find in an advertisement in the Warrenton Reporter, the following description of the buildings, &c. at Mr. Joel Battle's Manufactory at the Falls of Tar River, in Edgcomb county:

"Among these are a well constructed stone edifice on the south side of the river, 76 feet long by 36 wide, with four floors, and capable of containing 2,000 spindles; a large wooden building on the opposite side of the river, calculated either for spinning or weaving—444 spindles, with all the necessary apparatus of cards &c. are now at work, and yield from 100 to 150 pounds of coarse yarn, and a proportionable smaller amount when of a finer quality. Attached to the Factory are an excellent Grist and Saw Mill, two Store-houses, a large and commodious Dwelling-house, with all the necessary Outbuildings."

How to avoid Bad Debts.—In Carver, Mass. Mr. E—carries on a furnace on a large scale, employs about 30 men, but furnishes no spirits. He is a merchant, and refuses to trade at all in ardent spirits. When interrogated by a friend, why he did not as formerly sell spirituous liquors, he answered, "I will give two reasons. First within one mile of me, four men, in consequence of their intemperance, have left their wives. The second reason is, that all my bad debts are rum debts.—In looking over my books, I find that when I subtract the rum bill from the account against poor debtors, they owe me nothing." Capt. N. E.—of Middleborough, gave me a similar account—all bad debts, he said, were against the rum drinking population.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

Philadelphia, May 6.

Advantages of Newspapers.—A person riding very rapidly early yesterday morning, was, when in the vicinity of Fourth and Wood Streets, thrown by the stumbling of his horse, violently upon the pavement, his head coming first in contact. By great good luck, a quantity of newspapers had been deposited in his hat for leisure reading—a copy of the National Intelligencer, National Journal, the United States Gazette, and one or two others of equal size—these served to break the force of the fall, so that, though stunned and badly bruised, he escaped a fracture of the skull.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Gov. HOUSTON.—The letter of resignation (says the Richmond Compiler) is still unexplained. We received a variety of papers from various parts of Tennessee and Alabama on Thursday night—

though they publish this mysterious letter, they throw no light upon its contents.—A Huntsville paper merely guesses at its singular character, and states that it is made more interesting by the rumors which were then in circulation. Some very singular transaction must have happened, to send him not only out of the Chair but from the State itself. We have a letter from Nashville of the 23d ult. which says, "Gen. Samuel Houston has left this State," &c.

The necessity of arresting further cruel misrepresentations may draw forth a more particular account of the late unpleasant events touching Governor Houston—but in the mean time it may be briefly stated, that in an unhappy hour, his judgement became shaken on her throne (to which circumstance he probably alludes, when he refers to "the questionable authority" by which he might be supposed to hold his office)—then this gallant and generous man became the victim of a vague, most unfounded and unjust suspicion; the innocent and amiable object returned to the parental roof—no sort of violence used, as has been falsely reported—the governor resigned his office—and has retired among the Cherokees, west of the Mississippi, one of whose Chiefs is his old and ardent friend.—*Rich. Eng.*

The New Orleans Argus of the 25th ult. has an article upon Gov. Houston, which we have no doubt is incorrect. It appears that the Governor, disappointed in not receiving a portion with a young lady of respectable family, whom he married about three months ago, or from some other motive, had publicly calumniated and defamed his wife—at which the sovereign people were so indignant, that they burnt the Governor in effigy in several places. At Nashville the troops were called out to prevent a similar execution. We understand that the Governor's mind had become disordered; and that he had indulged some very singular and most unfounded suspicions—the mere coinage of a diseased imagination—that his lady had retired to her father's house in Gallatin, Tennessee—which he had subsequently visited for the purposes of reconciliation—here and here only, as far as we understand, was he burnt in effigy.—All his overtures being rejected, he had retired to Nashville—and then threw up his office. He has since left the State, for the purpose of visiting the Cherokee to the West of Mississippi. The matter, however, is almost too delicate a one, in its various bearing, to form the subject of newspaper discussion—and nothing but the misrepresentations, which we have heard, and seen in the above article, would have induced us to unseal our lips upon the subject. General Houston has distinguished himself in the campaigns against the Indians; and was much respected and beloved by his friends.

Richmond Compiler.

GOVERNOR HOUSTON.

Various rumors are afloat respecting the causes which produced the recent mysterious proceeding of the governor of Tennessee—which, as they relate to his domestic affairs—are in part contradictory, and so far of course untrue—we shall abstain from repeating in our columns. *Ibid.*

Presidential Elections.—New York will, hereafter, have great weight in the presidential election. The last Legislature passed a law making that election by general ticket. Before the next presidential election takes place, there will be a new census and a new distribution of political power. At the next election for president, therefore, New-York will walk into the field with about forty electoral votes in her hand.

Noah.

The annexed extract is from Sir John's History of Persia.

I visited Kermund twice, in 1800 and 1810.—The first time, the chief of that place, Hedayet Kooli Khan, saw one of the gentlemen of the mission lying in the tent ill of a quartern ague, he begged I would cure him; and on being asked what was his remedy, said he would beat him with sticks till he was well. The invalid declined the experiment, at which the chief was not a little offended, and brought a number of his followers to swear that they had been recovered by his blows. When I last visited this place, Hedayet Kooli was dead. He had left ten sons; the eldest, Mahomed Ali Khan, was chief of the tribe. I asked him if he had inherited his father's knowledge of medicine. "My practice," he said, "is equally successful. I tie them up by the heels when the cold fit is on, and bastinado them most severely, scolding them at the same time, so as to produce heat and terror, instead of a cold fit." "And you succeed?" "Always." "Have you any patients but your own followers?" "A few: those in the neighborhood who have any sense, send to me when they are ill of the ague." "Can any of your brothers cure fevers?" "No, no!" replied he, quickly; "that is a gift of privileged confidence exclusively to the head of the family."

Home-made Thunder and Lightning.

A few weeks since, the good people that dwell in the little village of Trinova, on the banks of the Tennessee, in the county of Madison, of Alabama, being much at a loss for the wherewithal to complete a church, resolved on a dramatic effort for the accomplishment of this pious purpose. Accordingly, after some deliberation, the tragedy of *Fiesco* was selected. Thespians are ever fond of the Tragic muse—and suitable preparations were made to astonish, electrify and horrify the eager and delighted multitude that flocked from the village and adjacent country to see a play. For a while, our Thespians were "at fault" about the representation of a storm that occurs in a very interesting part of the story. A storm without thunder and lightning would never do at all. At length, a piece of sheet iron and a quantity of Powder were obtained, and it was supposed, that beating on one and flashing the other as an accompaniment, would be a "most apt" imitation, and could not fail of producing effect. The room was crowded to overflowing—the entertainment proceeded; and the storm, in all its grandeur and magnificence, came on. Two of the corps were ready at their posts, to manufacture a due portion of thunder and lightning. Rap, rap, rap went the sheet iron—and it thundered! Flash went the powder—and it lightened! The children were alarmed—the ladies were really apprehensive that the flood of rain would burst upon them—while the men swore it was the most "natural thing" they had ever seen in their lives. The effect was fine! At this critical moment the canister of powder took fire, and in an instant "Jupiter Tonan's" and his coadjutor of the "forked element" were blown sky high. The "red right arm" of the "Thunderer" was somewhat lacerated, whilst he who, but a few minutes before, held the "wreathed lightning" in his hand, now found himself burnt, scorched and singed in a very painful, though not dangerous manner. The sufferers were speedily conveyed home, and their wounds dressed—but during this painful operation, they uttered furious and bitter imprecations against home-made thunder and lightning. This thing of a flash of lightning slipping out of one's hand, and singeing of his eye-lashes, burning his hair, blacking and scorching his face, is without doubt, a very ugly business, and should be carefully guarded against by all Thespians.

Noah: Ger.

The Kennebec Journal, August 1st, states, that fortunately for the world, the proper use of N. E. Rum has been discovered at last; and that is, to kill Reo upon calves.

HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1829

The address delivered by Dr. A. S. H. BURGESS, on the 15th instant, (the anniversary occasion of the Halifax Phylodemic Association,) will appear in our next.

We are authorised to announce Col. Isham Matthews as a candidate to represent this county in the Senate of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce Col. Thomas Nicholson, and Jesse A. Bynum, Rice B. Pierce, Richard Jones and Wm. E. Shine, Esquires, as candidates to represent this county in the House of Commons, of our next General Assembly.

From the correspondence below, it will be seen that Maj. Charles GEE is also a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons.

April 25th, 1829.

To Maj. CHARLES GEE.

At the request of many of our fellow citizens, I am thus induced to solicit you to become a candidate to represent us in the House of Commons, of the next Legislature. Having the utmost confidence in your political principles, as well as that of the interest of the farmers generally, are the reasons which cause us to make this communication.

With assurance, I remain your's, &c.

THOS. GARY.

Halifax, May 6th, 1829.

To THOS. GARY, Esq.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your very polite and friendly communication of the 25th April, informing me that it is the wish of yourself and a number of my fellow citizens of this county, that I should become a candidate to represent the county of Halifax, in the House of Commons, of the next Legislature of this state, I must remark, that since I left the army of the United States, (into which service I entered at an early period of my life, before I was entirely competent to lay down any definitive rule by which my after life should be governed in political matters,) I have never sought, nor have I declined, any public appointment. Holding it to be a principle, from which there should be no departure, for every citizen to render what service he can afford to the public weal—I must consent; not without my fears, as to my capacity, to render that service you so gallantly expressed.

It could not be otherwise than agreeable to me, to afford my fellow citizens of the county of Halifax any aid that they may think me able to give in the councils of my adopted state.

As man may make professions to suit his various purposes, it could be futile and useless to offer more than assurance of my fidelity.

Your Fellow-Citizen,
CHARLES GEE.

Appointment by the President.—Liam C. RIVES of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, in the place of James Brown, who has requested permission to return.

Judge Bouldin.—The last Enquirer says: We understand, that Judge BOULDIN has resigned his office as Judge of the General Court, from the 15th—that the resignation from that time has been accepted by the Governor; and that the Executive Council has the choice of his successor under consideration.

U. S. Treasurer.—The Richmond Whig states that JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq. a member of the Privy Council of Virginia, has been appointed by the President Treasurer of the U. States in the place of Mr. CLARKE of Pennsylvania, removed.

Hon. Levi Woodbury has declined the appointment of Minister to Spain, for reasons connected with his family concerns.—Boston Post.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

TREE HILL RACES.

FIRST DAY.

Two sweepstakes—for three year old colts—mile heats—entrance \$100.

First Stakes.

John Baker's b f 4 4 dist.
J. J. Harrison's b f 2 3 3
O. P. Hare's s c 3 1 1
James M. Selden's s c 1 2 2
Time—First heat, 1m 57s—second do 1m 59s—third do 2m 3s

Second Stakes.

J. M. Bott's s f by Sir Charles 3 dist.
J. M. Selden's b c do 2 2
John Colgin's s f do 4 3
Rich. Adams's s c do 1 1
Time—First heat 1m 55s—second do 1m 55 1-2s.

SECOND DAY.

Proprietor's Purse, two mile heats, 300 dollars.

Wm. R. Johnson's s m 3 dist.
T. C. by Sir Charles, James J. Harrison's b h Corporal Trim, by Sir Archie. 2 2
David H. Branch's b m Polly Hopkins, by Virginia, 1 1
Hector Davis's b m Kitty Willis, by Handel, dist.

Time—1st heat 4m, 2nd heat 4m 4s.

THIRD DAY.

Jockey Club Purse—four mile heats—1000 dollars.

James M. Selden's b h Waxeby, by Sir Archie, 1 1
Wm. R. Johnson's b m Slender, by S. Charles, 1 dr
Time—8m 29s.

A sweepstakes for 3 year old colts—mile heats.

Wm. Finney's s h, by S. Charles, 2 1 1
O. P. Hare's s h, do 2 2 2
J. M. Selden's b h, do 1 3 dr
Time—First heat, 1m 57s—second do 1m 58s—third do 2m 1s—Compiler.

FOURTH DAY.

A Post Stake—3 mile heats—\$450.

David H. Branch's b m Polly Hopkins, 1 3 1
James M. Selden's b m Kate Kearney, 3 1 2
Wm. R. Johnson's b h Starr, 2 2 3
Time—First heat 5m 55s; second do 6m; third do 6m 1s—Compiler.

Trotting.—Yesterday an unusual and interesting trot took place for the second day's purse on the Long Island trotting course; after which, a sweepstakes purse free for trotters, pacers and rackers, was awarded to the winning horse. The first in harness, three miles and repeat, was admirably contested for, between Ephraim Smooth and Sir Peter. There were three heats the first was won by Ephraim, performing the 3 miles in 8m 21s.

The second heat by Sir Peter, in 8m 23s.

And the third heat was won by Ephraim by about one length, in 8m 28s.

The sweepstakes purse, two miles and repeat, was most astonishingly and beautifully contested for between Fireaway, Bowery Boy, Jersey, Tub and Cato. The first and second heats were won by Fireaway in 5m. 20s. and 5m 16s.—N. Y. Post.

Norfolk, May 15th.

Sale of Roanoke Tobacco.

A small crop of nine hog-heads Roanoke Tobacco, raised by Col. E. Kennon, of Meclen-burg County, (Va.) which arrived here on Sunday last, in one of the Virginia and North Carolina Transportation Company's Boats, through the Dis-mal Swamp Canal, was sold yesterday on McIntosh's Wharf. The sale was well attended, the prices, it is believed, as good as could have been obtained elsewhere, and it was very manifest, that had more of the same quality been offered, it would have met a ready sale. The highest price given was \$8 31, and the average price \$7 37 per hundred.

It may be well to state, that this Tobacco arrived in the very best order, and had not sustained the smallest damage on its way to this market.

Beacon

In reference to an advertisement of a Sale of "Damaged Roanoke Flour," which appeared in yesterday's Beacon, it is proper to remark, that the damage arose from the swamping

of the batteau in the upper Roanoke, and consequently, before it was put on board of the Transportation Company at Weldon—Indeed, we have the best authority for stating, that so far, no injury whatever has been sustained by any property which has been conveyed to this place in the boats of the Company.

Ibid.

Gold has recently been discovered, in considerable quantities, in Burke county. A merchant from Morganton last week brought to this town, for the purpose of procuring it fluxed, eight or nine hundred dollars worth of fine gold, gathered in small quantities, during this spring, in Burke county. It was all found in alluvial earth, either on the borders, or in the beds, of small streams of water. It is in fine particles; and is familiarly known as "branch gold." We understand that, as yet, science and practical skill in mining have not been applied to the business in Burke.

While in Morganton, a few weeks back, we learned that Quicksilver, in its pure state, is found in that county, in sufficient quantities to answer all the purposes of the miners in amalgamating their gold.

Salisbury Carolian.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

We present our readers, in succeeding columns, with London dates to the 20th ultimo, being later than our previous accounts by upwards of two weeks. The intelligence will be found to possess more than ordinary interest, as we have information that the Catholic Emancipation Bill had finally passed both houses of the British Parliament, and likewise that the second campaign between the Russians and Turks had been actually commenced—events of themselves, without advertent to minor items, of the highest importance. The Commercial Letters and other late advices, speak of the general stagnation in business, and of the embarrassments felt in the various branches and ramifications of trade; a state of things naturally lessening the demand for, and injuriously affecting the prices of our staple articles in the English Markets. Pet. Times.

The Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller, in pursuance to an act of the last General Assembly, have appointed Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, of Salisbury, Gen. Louis D. Wilson, of Tarborough, an Isaac Wright, Esq. of Bladen, Commissioners to represent the State in the meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank, to be held in this city on the first of next month.

Star.

Philadelphia Almshouse.—There are 1000 persons in the Philadelphia Almshouse, 700 of which have been sent there by Rum, Gin, Whiskey & Co. It is said that firm does a large business with Almshouses, Penitentiaries, Bridewells, State Prisons, &c.

Noah.

The county of Loudoun, in Va. contains a population of some 23,000. There has been in its jail, for nearly a month, neither debtor nor criminal, and litigation has diminished, within a year or two, about two-thirds. Physicians, also, have had very little occupation for the last year. Improvements is most visible in the moral habits of the community.—Nat. Intell.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

The time has arrived when it becomes every lover of civil Liberty, and every well wisher to the enlightened institutions of this country, to step forth in defence of his dearest and best rights. We should guard with a jealous eye the liberties which our ancestors handed down to us, and which cost nothing more nor less than their hearts best blood. We should not be so unmindful of self-preservation, as to remain in a state of profound stupidity, and suffer aspiring quacks, ambitious politicians and designing demagogues to draw us into a state of abject slavery, by the peculiar mode which they make use of, to insinuate themselves into public favor, before we have our eyes open to the alarm-

ing and wild encroachments on civil liberty of such vile and base innovators. I have been led to make these remarks from the perusal of a piece over the signature of an "Old County-Man," which appeared in the 15th number of the Minerva. This writer seems to think, and very justly too, that an eventual crisis is at hand, and that skilful physicians are needed, to heal the malady with which our state is at present so alarmingly afflicted. It will, I presume, be confessed by all parties, that N. Carolina stands in great need of men of the best talents with an ardent devotion to the public good, in her legislative councils, and that she has too long been imposed on by a set of unprincipled politicians, who care nothing for the interest of the great body of the people, so their own infamous ends are accomplished. The people of this state have had too many stock-jobbing, unprincipled legislators already; and it becomes you, fellow-citizens, as enlightened freemen, to look well to your interest in the next election, and choose such men only as are known to be ardently attached to the public good, and who will exert all their talents to promote the happiness and prosperity of the state. Other states are putting forth their best talents; and shall North Carolina remain inactive, quietly fold her arms and suffer a few aspiring money shavers and office hunters to legislate for the whole, or, if you please, for themselves, to the exclusion and ruin of the farming interest? Our legislature is composed of too many ignorant men; that are unacquainted with legislation, and who can be swayed by the learned and ingenious arguments of a few influential characters, to vote away almost their own liberties, under a belief that they are doing right. Assuming, then, the position taken above, I repeat that we are in great need of the best talents the state can afford, with an ardent devotedness to the public good. The present state of affairs in the monied horizon of North Carolina, strenuously calls for legislators that can be relied on for their firm adherence to the republican institutions of this country, and their entire devotedness to the public weal—as patriots who are acting for the good of every human being, and the advancement of social happiness, and civil and religious liberty.

HAMPTON.

May 31st, 1829.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 6th inst. by T. S. Brownlow, Esq. Mr. James V. Allen to Miss Eliza M. Johnston, all of this county.

In this county, on the 26th ult. by Wm. Doggett, Esq. Mr. Uriah W. Skinner to Miss Pissilla Lewis.

On the 14th inst. by the same, Mr. William Branch to Miss Elizabeth Duncan.

Star.

Mrs. Lydia Philips

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that her school will commence on Monday the 8th day of June, at the House of Dr. Brownlow, 13 miles immediately above the town of Halifax. Her long experience as a teacher, (17 years,) assiduous and unremitting attention to please, she is in hopes, will entitle her to a part of public patronage. Dr. Brownlow, with whom she boards, will take six or eight boarders. There is also several respectable families in the immediate neighborhood who will take boarders.

RATES AS FOLLOWS:

Board per session, \$30
Literary Tuition, 10
Drawing and Painting, 5
Music on the Piano, 15
No charge for Needle Work and Embroidery.

May 18th, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having permanently settled himself in this place, respectfully offers his services in the several branches of his profession, the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY and OBSTETRICS (or MIDWIFERY,) to its inhabitants and the public generally. He can at all times be found at his office, opposite the Eagle Hotel, (or Big Tavern,) or at his dwelling, the next door but one below his office. He flatters himself that his three years experience will not be disadvantageous to his future success, both in obtaining and curing the diseased. He proposes to receive produce or any other marketable article, in the payment of his accounts. His charges will be regulated by Dr. Dean's, or any other regular practitioner's. The poor will be attended as usual.

MARTIN READ, M. D.

Halifax, May 10th, 1829. 16—3w

A CARD.

The Roanoke Literary, Scientific, and Military Institution.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE begs leave to inform the citizens of North Carolina and adjacent states, that the above mentioned Institution will be opened for the reception of students, at Littleton, county of Warren, state of North Carolina, on the FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE next. The Institution will be under the general direction of Capt. Partridge, and under the immediate direction of Mr. D. H. Bingham, who will be furnished with the requisite number of well qualified instructors in the various branches proposed to be taught. Mr. Bingham was educated under Capt. Partridge, at the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy; is a gentleman of unblemished character; of good talents and acquirements, and has had several years experience as an instructor. He is believed to be well qualified to discharge the duties of his station. The organization and plan of education at this Seminary will be the same as at the Middleton Institution. The great object will be, to qualify youths in the best possible manner, for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of any situation in life, in which fortune or inclination may place them. The Military Exercises will occupy those hours of the day which are usually spent by students in idleness, and devoted to frivolous and useless amusement. They will occupy no portion of the time that would otherwise be devoted to study. The situation selected for the location of this institution is pleasant, and believed to be as healthy as any part of the United States. It is also entirely removed from the vicinity of any scenes of vice; and consequently, under the strict but correct system of discipline that will be adopted, the morals of the pupils can be preserved from contamination. The pupils will board with the Superintendent and Instructors, and will thereby be placed more immediately under his and their personal observation and control. All further information respecting this Institution will be contained in a prospectus to be issued by Mr. B., to whom applications for admission into the Seminary, as well as for information, can be made.

Mr. B. has been favored with the following testimonial by his friends in Maryland.

Frederick City, Md.

April 28, 1829.

Mr. D. H. Bingham being about to remove to North Carolina, for the purpose of engaging in a Classical and Military Institution, to be under the general direction of Capt. Partridge, the undersigned take pleasure in offering him a testimonial, to which his character and gentlemanly deportment fully entitle him. Mr. Bingham has resided some years in this city, and has been engaged in a Seminary similar in its character to that contemplated in North Carolina. We have thus had an opportunity to judge of his qualifications; but on that point we deem it unnecessary for us to offer any recommendation in aid of the circumstance, that he has been selected for the station by so distinguished a professor as Capt. Partridge from amongst his very numerous and well informed pupils. We may observe, however, that he has distinguished himself here, by a degree of diligence, perseverance and regularity, calculated to insure him, any where, that success which we hope will reward his present undertaking.

Signed,

Hon. Jno. Nelson,
Hon. Henry B. Warfield,
Gen. Thos. C. Worthington,
Dr. W. Bradley Tyler,
Benj. Price, Esq.,
Jos. M. Palmer, Esq.,
Singleton Duwall, Esq.,
Stuart Gauthier, Esq.

ET The Editors of the Raleigh Star, Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Sentinel, Wilmington Recorder and Elizabeth City Star, will confer a favor on the cause of science by giving the foregoing advertisement two or three insertions.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all whom it may concern, that the lands sold Lemuel Long, in 1829, known as the Quanky Tract, adjoining the lands of Thos. Ousby, Joel T. McLennore, Benj. S. and Wm. L. Long, and Arthur Green, is yet unpaid for; and all every person is hereby forwarded from trading for said land, unless subject to the purchase money yet remaining unpaid.

RICHARD H. LONG.

May 16th, 1829. 10—3w

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand, dated March 30th, 1829, given by A. A. B. Smith & Co. to James Halliday, endorsed and transferred by Mr. Halliday to the subscriber. This is therefore to notify A. A. B. Smith & Co. that they are not to make payment to any person except myself, and to caution all persons from trading for the said note.

WM. L. LONG.

May 18th, 1829. 15—3w

State of North Carolina.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1829.

Lemuel Long, Complainant,

vs.

Elizabeth Long, Nicholas J. Long, Richard H. Long & Redding Blount and Wife, Defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas J. Long, one of the defendants, resides without the limits of this state. It is ordered that publication be made in the Halifax Minerva, for six successive weeks, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Halifax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, the Bill will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, EDWARD B. FREEMAN, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829.

E. B. FREEMAN, C. J. E. Price adv \$3 50. 14—6w

WELDON.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable the Court of Equity, holden for the County of Halifax, Spring Term, 1829, notice is hereby given to all purchasers of lots in the town of Weldon, from Samuel Blount, Guardian, &c. who have not complied with the terms of the contract, that they appear at the Superior Court to be holden for the County of Halifax in the town of Weldon, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to show cause why the purchases made by them respectively under the decree of this Court should not be vacated and set aside.

E. B. FREEMAN, C. J. E. May 5, 1829. Price adv \$2 00

HYDE PARK.

HALIFAX, N. C.

FOR REASONS which on explanation will undoubtedly prove satisfactory to every dispassionate person, Mrs. HARVEY, a southern lady, formerly of Raleigh, but recently from the Shocco Academy, will, after Sunday the 17th instant, take charge of the Young Ladies School at this place. Mrs. Harvey not only professes to teach, but actually does teach, all the branches of Female Education usually taught in Carolina, among which is music on the Piano—on which instrument she performs with considerable elegance. In consequence of this arrangement, there will be no vacation until November.

Considering the scarcity of money and low price of provisions, the charges will be rendered as moderate as possible, viz:

Board can be obtained at \$30 for 5 months.
Tuition in the lower branches of English, 4
Tuition in the higher branches of English, 10
Needle Work and Embroidery, 4
Drawing and Painting, 4
Music on the Piano, 15

The Academy is furnished with a well toned London Piano, and a good pair of eighteen inch Globes.

W. E. WEBB.

Notwithstanding a few idle reports to the contrary, the subscriber declares upon his sacred regard for truth, that the proposals as published in the Raleigh Star of December 18, 1828, have, on his part, been faithfully complied with; and that he will persevere in the scrupulous performance of every duty which may devolve on him.

W. E. WEBB.

SALT.

JUST RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

3,000 BUSHELS Turke Island Salt.

I have also on hand a fresh lot of Family Medicines.

Put up in the neatest manner; consisting of the following articles, viz:

Sedlitz's Powder
Soda do.
Sulf. Quinine
Calc. Magnesia
Calomel
Jalap
Tartar Emetic
Laudanum
Purgorick
Epsom Salts
Glober do.

Also a few Gallons of Superior Shrub, some old Apple Brandy, Iron, Powder and shot, Black Sand, a prime lot of Lard neatly put up in kegs, with many other articles equally desirable.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, April 7, 1829. 10—4f

ET WOOD FEATHERS AND MOST KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE WILL BE TAKEN IN PAYMENT FOR THE MINERVA.

THE COTTAGERS.

One stormy night, in the month of November, some one knocked at the door of the cottage of the hospitable Edmond Lawson, situated in the beautiful valley of ——. Edmond, always awake to the calls of humanity, opened his door, when a stranger presented himself to view. His figure was tall and majestic—his countenance was emaciated, and bore upon it the deep traces of sorrow. His eye beamed with intelligence, although its lustre appeared to be somewhat dimmed by either disease or misfortune. His dress was neat, but not extravagant, and his deportment and manners bespoke him a gentleman.

Cottager, said the stranger, can you give an unfortunate wanderer shelter for the night, and my horse protection from the approaching storm? If you can, I will reward you, perhaps beyond your expectations, as I am sick and weary, and unable to travel any further. Name not a reward to me, said Edmond: my cottage is but small it is true, and my means are limited, but with an honest and approving conscience, I can always welcome the unfortunate, to sit by my fire-side and partake of such as I have to give them—come in, sir, come in.

The stranger entered the cottage, the attentive Edmond took from him his great coat and hat, placed a chair for him before the fire, upon which he heaped more wood, and then withdrew to take care of the horse. After some time he returned, and standing by the stranger's side, said, whilst honest benevolence lighted up his countenance—now, sir, having provided for your beast, I will awaken my daughter, who shall furnish something comfortable for you, before you retire to rest.

I beg you will not disturb your daughter—I am sick and fatigued; rest is now more necessary than food. If you will lead me to my chamber, I will no longer disturb your repose.

I cannot permit you to retire before Caroline has furnished something for your refreshment—she is my only child, and it would make her unhappy to know that a stranger had passed the night in our cottage, without partaking of such humble fare as we have to place before him. I will call her, sir, and she will be here in a few moments.

Use your pleasure said the stranger; sorrow has so long inhabited my bosom, that I should be the last to plant it in the breast of another. As the stranger said this he placed his hands before his eyes, whilst a deep drawn heavy sigh escaped him. Edmond noticed it, but he had too much of the milk of human kindness in his composition, to wish to intrude upon the sorrows of another. He opened a door, which discovered a flight of stairs leading to the upper apartments, and called in a tone replete with fatherly affection—Caroline! Caroline! awake, my dear Caroline.

What do you want with me, father? replied a voice, the melodious accents of which appeared to vibrate upon the stranger's heart, and fill him with some strange emotion. Are you not well, father, that you call me now? asked Caroline.

I am well, my child, answered Edmond, but we have a stranger here, who is unwell, cold and worn with travelling he must share our cottage and fare to-night.

I will be with you immediately, my father, was Caroline's reply.

The stranger started at the first sound of Caroline's voice, but soon afterwards appeared to be occupied in deep and melancholy reflection. Short-

ly after this a beautiful girl about eighteen years of age entered the apartment. Her figure was light but well proportioned—her cheeks glowed with the rosy hue of health—her raven black hair flowed in rich luxuriance around her, and the "soul speaking glance" of her sparkling eye, told an observer, that it was animated by a heart in which innocence and paternal affection held undisputed sway. Her light footsteps fell upon the floor unheeded by the stranger, who noticed not her appearance in the room until her father said to her, Caroline, I will call Hannah, and you can then prepare a repast for our guest.

Do not disturb her, father, you know she was troubled with the rheumatism yesterday, and it would be a pity now to break her rest. I will prepare something for our guest myself.

You are too kind, my good girl, said her indulgent father; do as you think proper. When you are happy, my love, I can never be otherwise, for there is a witchery around you, which dispels melancholy.

As Edmond finished speaking, the stranger raised his head slowly from his hands, and turned his face towards where Caroline stood. As soon as his eye had glanced upon her fairy form and lovely countenance, he leaped upon his feet and exclaimed, as a hectic flush passed over his visage—Good Heavens! the image of my lost Eliza. He then stood like one petrified, and fixed his wild and eager gaze upon the now blushing and trembling Caroline.

At length recovering his recollection—excuse me, my friends, he said: the remembrance of former times occasionally rushes upon me at an unexpected moment, and deprives me of my usual self-possession.

Make no apologies, said Edmond: here your sorrows and your feelings shall be sacred, and any thing that Caroline or myself can do, shall be done with a cheerful and willing hand.

Thank you, thank you, from my soul I thank you—the voice of kindness has been so long foreign to my ears, that it now sounds like the responsive echo of some dear departed friend.

Caroline now withdrew, and after a short absence returned. She displayed before the stranger a neat and clean repast, of which she invited him to partake. If it was not served up with elegance and splendor, neatness and a heartfelt welcome gave rest to the meal.

The stranger's eye followed Caroline, as she glided around the table and ministered to his wants. He took but sparingly of the viands spread upon the hospitable board. When he arose from his chair, he re-seated himself by the fire and again sunk into a deep reverie. His head fell upon his breast, the tear started to his eye, and his bosom heaved with many a sigh. Recovering himself after a short interval, he arose from his seat and requested to be conducted to his chamber. Edmond taking a light, showed him his apartment and left him for the night. When he returned to the parlor, he found Caroline in a mood more than usually serious. Taking her hand and kissing her rosy cheek, he said, Caroline, my child, what employs your thoughts; that causes you to be thus sad.

My dear father, replied Caroline, our guest looks so pale, so weary, and so woe-begone, that the smile refuses to rise to my lips when I think of him. And withal he seems so gentle and yet so melancholy—he speaks so kindly even whilst his voice trembles with sorrow, that I cannot refrain from venerating his grey hairs and compassionating his misfortunes.

His sorrows may be the consequence of guilt, my child,

said Edmond.

Never, never, exclaimed Caroline, with more than usual energy. Guilt never inhabited a form so manly and so dignified as that of our guest has been. Even now, when worn down by melancholy and sorrow, his pallid, but expressive face exhibits strong marks of candor and intelligence.

You are an enthusiast, Caroline, said her father. Let us now retire to rest, and we will speak further of the stranger in the morning. Good night and Heaven protect you. Thus saying, he left the parlor, and shortly afterwards Caroline withdrew to her chamber.

In the morning, Caroline arose early and assisted Hannah, the only domestic employed in their little household, to arrange the furniture and put the parlor in order for the reception of the stranger. Edmond was employed in taking care of the stranger's horse, when he entered the parlor and with great kindness saluted Caroline, who replied to his salutation with innate modesty and grace. His appearance was less pallid and melancholy, than it had been on the preceding evening, and the ease of his manners and deportment plainly indicated that he had passed much of his time in the first circles of society.

Have you lived long in this beautiful cottage? inquired the stranger as he looked from the window. In summer this must be a little paradise. In such a place as this, with a few friends around me, I could pass the twilight of life which remains for me, with as much delight as I ever expect to experience in this world of woe.

Why not remain with us then? replied the artless Caroline. My father, I am sure, would be pleased to have your society, and I would wait upon you with the attention and affection of a child.—Oh! do stay with us—our cottage is not large, but is sufficiently capacious to contain us all comfortable.

Lovely innocent, said the stranger, you know not what you ask—believe not that wealth can give happiness. I possess wealth but I am wretched. I have houses and lands, yet have no home, but am a lonely and solitary wanderer. I will not, however, trouble you with my sorrows. Enjoy the season of youth while it lasts; be happy while you can, for sorrow alas! too soon overtakes us, do what we may to avoid it. You have not yet, however, answered my question, how long have you resided in this cottage?

From my infancy, sir, replied Caroline.

Your mother, is she yet living? asked the stranger.

Alas! replied Caroline, whilst the tear rose to her eye, I never knew a mother's love—I never experienced a mother's care or kindness. She perished in giving me existence. My father has been all to me, and my heart clings to him with more than a daughter's affection.

The child of sorrow myself, it seems as if I were doomed to be the cause of it to others. I intended not, my lovely girl, to wound your tender feeling and I regret that I spoke of your mother.

Regret it not, said Caroline, because although I never saw my mother, my father has often depicted her virtues to me, and it does my heart good to speak of her and them.

One question more, sweet Caroline.—You have not yet informed me of your name, and I know no more of it than Caroline.

My name, sir, is Caroline Lawson.

Lawson! almost screamed the stranger, as he reeled, tottered, and sunk into a chair, with his face pale as that of an inhabitant of the silent tomb, and his lips quivered with strong emotion.

Caroline, alarmed and terri-

fied, reached him a glass of water, which he hastily swallowed. When he was somewhat revived by it, with a hurried and impetuous voice, he exclaimed—your father—your father—what is the name of your father, tell me—tell me quickly, or I shall perish before your eyes.

The scene before her was unintelligible to the affrighted Caroline, and she timidly replied, my father's name sir, is Edmond Lawson.

The stranger raised his hands and eyes to Heaven, sank upon his knees and in a voice scarcely articulate, exclaimed—Gracious Providence, how wise and yet how inscrutable are all thy ways. His head then sank upon the chair, upon which he had been seated, and he appeared to be in fervent but silent prayer. After some time, he arose and taking Caroline kindly by the hand, he said, you must excuse me, dear Caroline, for the affright I have occasioned you—excuse me now, and I will retire to my chamber, and endeavour to compose my agitated feelings. He then withdrew and closed the door behind him.

When he was gone, Caroline went in search of her father, to whom she narrated what had occurred in the parlor. He was at a loss to account for the stranger's conduct, but clothed in conscious innocence, he apprehended nothing from it.

When Edmond and Caroline returned, they found the breakfast table set, and the breakfast prepared by the faithful Hannah. They waited for some time before the stranger entered the room. His countenance was now settled and composed, and his manner more reserved than it had been hitherto.—When they were seated at the table, his eyes were alternately cast upon Edmond and Caroline, with a glance so scrutinizing and penetrating, that it greatly embarrassed both of them. The stranger at length observed this, and ceased to gaze upon them. He spoke sparingly, and spoke but little. When the morning repast was finished and the table cleared by Hannah, the stranger turning to Edmond, said; Mr. Lawson, for that I understand to be your name, I beg that you will favor me with a private interview, as I have some communications to make to you, which, perhaps, may not be at present proper for your daughter's ear.

With pleasure, replied Lawson—Caroline, my daughter, withdraw for a short time; when we have finished our conversation, I will call you. Caroline instantly obeyed. When she had closed the door, the stranger turned his dark eyes full upon the countenance of Edmond, and scrutinized it, as if he would read his inmost thoughts. After a pause of a few moments, the stranger commenced. Mr. Lawson, said he, I am about to make a request, which may perhaps appear a strange one, coming as it does from a person unknown to you even by name. Rest assured, however, that my request proceeds from no motives of idle curiosity, but is founded upon matter which may hereafter have great influence over your happiness and mine, and over the future prospects of your lovely daughter. Deceive me not, I beseech you, but answer me honestly and truly—more depends upon it than you can at present be aware of. The request I have to make is, that you favor me with a history of your life.

That I will readily do replied Edmond. I have no concealments, and I care not if the whole world knew my history, which is but a short one. A mystery hangs about my infancy, the veil of which I have never been able to penetrate. The first recollection I have of

myself is when I was at the house of a man by the name of Philip Myers in the county of ——. Myers and his wife were kind and attentive to me, and I venerated them as my parents, as I knew no others. I was sent to school, and not a shade of sorrow passed over my youthful mind until I was old enough to enquire concerning my parents. I then discovered that I was a being as one upon the world, without one to whom I could claim kindred, or from whom I could look for support or protection. This preyed upon my mind and for a long time gave it a tinge of melancholy which I was unable to eradicate. I subsequently learned from my kind protectors, that when I was an infant, I was brought to their house by a lady and her servant, who prevailed upon Myers and his wife to receive me, by depositing in their hands three thousand dollars for my support and tuition, with a promise of a further supply when that should be exhausted. I continued in the family of Myers until I attained the age of eighteen, when I went to the city of Philadelphia, with the remains of my three thousand dollars, which Myers forced me to receive, without deducting any thing for my boarding during the time I had been with him. When arrived in the City, I presented the letters of recommendation, which Myers had procured for me, and was fortunate enough to obtain, at once, a situation in the counting house of Mr. Johnson, an old and respectable merchant. I remained with him, as his clerk for four years, when having amassed property sufficient to satisfy his desires, he took me into partnership and left the management of the concern entirely to me. Our business prospered, and in a few years, I found myself in a situation to justify me in turning my thoughts to matrimony. A young lady, who frequently visited the house of Mr. Johnson, and who I had frequent opportunities of seeing, attracted my attention, and I wooed and won the lovely Eliza Williamson.

Happiness now smiled around me, and for two years not one sorrow was mingled in my cup of bliss, until that fatal hour which gave to me a daughter, and forever deprived me of its mother. All now was dark and gloomy around me, the scenes of former bliss became hateful to me; business was irksome, and with the consent of Johnson, we dissolved the partnership, closed our concerns, and I retired to this cottage, which I had previously purchased. Here I have ever since remained, my daughter being my only care, and my only comfort. I am more wealthy than my daughter and my neighbors suspect, and my only desire now is, to see her settled happy in the world, before I am called to another, and a better one. My motive for living thus secluded and solitary, is to instil into the mind of my beloved Caroline, ideas of industry and economy which may hereafter prove serviceable to her.

The stranger had listened with fixed and mute attention, whilst Edmond was speaking, and his countenance had varied with the varying incidents he had related. He now broke silence, and asked Edmond if he had no token or some article by which he might possibly trace his parents?

Edmond replied, that he yet had a miniature which was said to be that of his mother.

Let me see it, eagerly exclaimed the stranger.

Edmond left the room and in a few moments returned with it in his hand. The moment it met the stranger's eye, he turned pale, trembled and rushing forward, caught Edmond in his arms, exclaiming my son,

my son, my long lost son, have I at last found you. Come to your father's heart, and cheer his few remaining days by the warm affections of a son.

And I have lived to see my father? exclaimed Edmond, as he pressed the old man to his bosom—I now shall be happy.

Yes, Edmond you do see your father, the hitherto wretched John Lawson.—That my son, is the picture of your misguided mother, who in one innumerable hour ruined her happiness and my own. Listen to me Edmond, whilst I give you a brief sketch of the unhappy circumstances, which have caused you to be so long lost to me. At some future period I will give you a more detailed story of myself. When I had arrived at the age of twenty-five, I was married to your mother, with whom I lived happily until you were about eighteen months old, when a villain broke into my bower of bliss, and under the disguise of friendship and virtue, poisoned the spring of all my happiness. The base seducer fled from me just revenge, and with him fled your guilty mother. This flight I could have borne, but they but left you my son; the unfeeling monsters, took you with them, and left me wretched and alone. I had then pursued in every direction, but from that day until this blessed hour I could gain no intelligence of them or you. My heart withered within me when I discovered all search to be fruitless, and I wandered I scarcely knew where or whether.—Providence, however, at length guided me to your cottage, and I shall now be happy. But where is my grand daughter? I long to press her in my arms, for she is the very image of what your mother was when of her age.

Caroline was called and made acquainted with as much of what had just transpired, as was deemed necessary.—She sprang into the arms of her grandfather, and clung to him with the embrace of true affection.

The old man became an inmate of the cottage, and is now sinking gradually, but without repining, to "that bourne, from whence no traveller returns."

Caroline about a year after the discovery of her grandfather, was led to the altar by an amiable and worthy young man, with whom she lives happy and contented. She is beloved by all who know her and almost idolized by her father, and grandfather, by whom her every want was supplied.

Cause.—We regret to state that Capt. David Willis, for many years a prudent navigator in the merchant service of the place, was lost from a Lighter, at Broad Creek a short distance from Newbern, on Monday the 27th ult. He had that morning, in the prosecution of a determination to relinquish the sea and resort to the less hazardous pursuits of agriculture, taken passage for his farm and was taking the depth of water with an oar, when he fell overboard and perished before assistance could reach him. The wife of Capt. Willis was on board and witnessed the agonizing scene. Thus, in the prime of life, and at a moment as he believed, of perfect security, has this experienced mariner, after years of exposure to the perils of the ocean, found his last enemy in the waters of the Neuse. The body of the deceased was discovered on Monday last and brought to this place for interment.—Newb. Sentinel.

Cure for Musquito Bites.—The time has not yet arrived for the season of "personal wrongs" inflicted by those little reprobates the Musquitoes. There is a remedy, and for fear we might forget it, we give it in advance, recommending the reader to have this paragraph framed and hung over his mantel-piece. Put a little ammonia on the bite, and you will be instantly out of trouble. We charge no fee for this prescription.—N. Y. Courier.

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